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settle social questions. In a little Harvard experiment to determine the efficacy of the jury system, which involved a process of discussion and persuasion with regard to the number of dots on pieces of cardboard,—with male students, 52 per cent of the first votes were ascertained to be correct, and 78 per cent of the final votes. But, alas, with the poor female students only 45 per cent of the first votes were right, and the proportion of correct votes remained unchanged to the last. Upon this slender thread of evidence the following remarkable and naïvely impartial social conclusion is reached at the end of the essay: "The psychologist has every reason to be satisfied with the jury system as long as the women are kept out of it." The impulse to quote along with this statement these delightful words from the preface is irresistible: "If some may blame me for overlooking the problem of suffrage, I can at least refer to the chapter on the jury, which comes quite near to this militant question."

In *Efficiency on the Farm* the author makes out a case for the much-abused farmer, and shows the need of applying tests of scientific efficiency to farmers and agricultural life, similar to those now used with workingmen in industry. *Social Sins of Advertising* points out convincingly, with clever and justifiable use of laboratory experiment, the psychological mistake that commercialism has made in mixing advertising material with the written word in our magazines. *The Mind of the Investor*, while not a startlingly original contribution, is a worthwhile study of certain mass phenomena. *Society and the Dance* is one of the best of the essays. The author shows a very considerable knowledge of the dance, and as well a discriminating appreciation of its social influence and aesthetic possibilities.

In the remaining chapters, *Thought Transference*, *The Intellectual Underworld*, and *Naïve Psychology*, Professor Münsterberg is quite at home in his chosen and reputed field of popularizing the fascinating material of abnormal psychology and of shattering popular misunderstandings and superstitions. Like all of the professor's many books, this volume holds the reader's interest by the very nature of its appeal; it will be widely read. The ingenious experiments of the professor and his deductions are most attractive; but it would be a mistake, of course, to take too seriously the rather extravagant claim of the preface with regard to the solution of complex social problems.

FRANCIS TYSON.

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PHILLIPS, WALTER ALISON. *The Confederation of Europe*. Pp. xv, 315. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

The confederation of Europe is of particular interest at a time when the world is beginning to ask itself what guarantees of peace are possible after the outcome of the present struggle. One or other of the great alliances of European powers will find itself in a position somewhat analogous to that of the allies after the downfall of Napoleon. Mr. Phillips' book traces in some detail the efforts made at that time to erect the alliance into some sort of permanent European confederation. He points out that all such efforts failed because there were such widely different and sharply conflicting systems of government represented within the several states that composed the union, and he adopts the attitude that even today the

same disparity between the political institutions and ideas of different nations would effectually frustrate any general confederation. He recognizes, however, that without such an attempt the Hague Conference would have been impossible, and he also credits it with having given added sanction to international law. In an introductory chapter, the author traces the chief efforts at European confederation from the Grand Design of Henry IV of France onward, establishing the fact that each in turn grew out of a former effort and that none would have been attempted without the preceding steps. In this way he views the whole history of such movements as an entity, the last step in which was the establishment of the Hague tribunal.

Mr. Phillips gives special prominence to Castlereagh, and goes far towards correcting the shallow judgment of that statesman, which has persisted to our own time. The discussion of the genesis of the Monroe Doctrine is particularly interesting to Americans. The author calls attention to the apparent inconsistency that this famous instrument, formulated for the express purpose of frustrating the altruistic and idealistic conception of a world confederation to regulate the family of nations, has become one by which we ourselves claim the right of intervention.

The fascinating and unfortunate Alexander I is depicted more sympathetically than is usual at the hands of an English author. While clearly demonstrating that the English attitude of opposition to the confederation was the only sound and practical one, Mr. Phillips insists that Alexander was both sincere and persistent in his effort to bring about a successful confederation at first of Europe and later of the whole world.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Phillips has at times not drawn a clear distinction between the Holy Alliance and the Quadruple and Triple Alliances. The effectiveness of the book is also marred by long quotations, but the theme is interesting, and the lessons to be learned from the facts pointed out ought certainly to be well considered before we attempt to deal with the problem of world peace.

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STOCKTON, CHARLES H. *Outlines of International Law.* Pp. xvii, 615. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

The author of this volume has long been recognized as an authority on international law, and this is not the first book which he has given to the public. He was one of the two American delegates to the London Naval Conference in 1909. His knowledge of the laws and usages governing maritime warfare is especially full and accurate. The entire volume is written with a clearness, conciseness, and directness of style well befitting a textbook for the average beginner of the subject.

As regards arrangement and method of treatment, the volume presents nothing striking or new. It is a textbook rather than a treatise, and the statement of rules occupies more space than the discussion of principles. There are five appendices, containing, among other documents, the Declaration of London, together with the general report presented to the conference on behalf of its drafting committee, and the proclamation of neutrality issued by President Wilson at the beginning of the present war.